The M'Kean County Miner.

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situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

OFFICE—Up-stairs in Scartcroft Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

Office—Ford Building,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

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PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

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All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

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FREEMAN & BROWN,

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Smethport, McKean Co. Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,

23 Prentice Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for and allow settlements to buy lands of the late Estate, at law generally, in any Counties of said Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

SMETHPORT, Dec. 30, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop Two Doors above the old stand, opposite the Bowman house of Mrs. W. Lare, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description, and Manufacture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all are also of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c

WM. SPECHT.

SMETHPORT, Feb. 4, 1875.

Home.

Home—when the heart is distracted,
Ah! who doth not then sigh for home?
Or who may not weep
O'er the visions that sweep
Thro' the brain of one fated to roam?

Home—when we toil thro' the desert
Or sweep o'er the fathomless sea,
What glimmer can cell
The emotions that swell
In the bosom that's longing for thee?

Home—when the friend hath proved faithless,
And life wears a lowering face,
Then who doth not feel
The deep sorrows that steal
O'er the heart, as it sighs for thy peace?

Home—'tis with grief and deep anguish
We sigh for thy days that are gone.
For the light and the shade
Of thy green forest glade—
Thy churchyard with moss-covered stone.

CONVICTED BY A BLIND MAN.

About the middle of the seventeenth century Nicholas Zambelli, a citizen of Lucca, visited England on business, and, pleased with the country, settled there. His affairs prospered, and by the time he was fifty years of age he had accumulated a handsome fortune, and felt desire to end his days at Lucca, where a brother of his still resided. He wrote to his family announcing his intention, and soon after sent them another letter, dated at Rouen, stating that he had advanced thus far on his journey; that he had some business to attend to at Paris, and might be expected to reach Lucca in about two months. Nearly half a year elapsed, however, and nothing was heard of him. His brother, extremely anxious as to his fate, set out for Paris in search of him. He visited every place where the missing man was likely to have presented himself in the course of his business, and in his search seemed, at first, to meet with success. Many of those he encountered stated that they had seen and conversed with the missing man; he had claimed and collected the amount due on various securities to a considerable amount. When, however, the receipts signed "Zambelli" were exhibited, the brother exclaimed at once that they were forgeries, and it was plain that there had been foul play of some sort—robbery, at least, if not murder. No clew could be obtained, however, to the guilty parties; none of those who paid their money to the false Zambelli would undertake to describe an individual they had seen six months before, and but for a few minutes. Investigations at Rouen revealed the fact that Zambelli had arrived there, and had left for Paris accompanied by a valet. The latter, however, had been but little noticed, and as so long a time had elapsed since his departure, no one could undertake to identify this single domestic of the many who in that time had passed through this hotel, the most frequented in Rouen.

Cornelius Zambelli thereupon brought the matter before the lieutenant of police, but even his acumen, sharpened by long experience, was at fault. Undoubtedly a crime had been committed somewhere between Rouen and Paris, but where, when, and by whom? Reason was at fault, but the lieutenant was a brilliant example of the Darwinian theory of the acquisition of instincts. Long years of contact with crime, innumerable searches for criminals, had engendered in him a sixth sense, which enabled him to detect the presence of an offender against the law where there was no palpable evidence of his existence. Six or seven months before a goldsmith named Martel had opened a shop at Rouen, where he was entirely unknown. There was something strange, awkward, and embarrassed in his appearance and manner; he was very reticent as to his antecedents; inquisitive neighbors who ventured to ask him any questions about himself, were put off with evasive answers, while his manner when they interrogated became painfully embarrassed. These circumstances, joined to the fact that his business was the same as Zambelli's, and his appearance at Rouen synchronous with the latter's disappearance, awakened a suspicion in the lieutenant's mind that he was the man of whom they were in search, and that official at once set to work to obtain corroboration of his hypothesis.

With those artful preparations to entrap the unwary which are the characteristics of French criminal law and police, he sent an individual to Martel's store, who, under pretense of purchasing some trinkets, entered into conversation with the goldsmith and incidentally mentioned the name of Zambelli. At this Martel grew pale and showed signs of disquietude, looking earnestly at his questioner, who, however, giving no sign of any ulterior motive in his remark, finished his purchase and left the shop. The lieutenant now felt sure that he was on the right track. His next step was an ingenious one. He counterfeited Martel's signature to a bond, and sent a sergeant of the police to the suspected man to demand payment of it. Martel, of course, replied that it was a forgery, and refused to pay, but the officer insisted that he must take him into custody until he had sworn to its falsity before the proper officer.

Martel, at first, accompanied the sergeant with all the calmness of an innocent man, but suddenly a suspicion that all was not right flashed upon him. Trembling with fear, he seized the officer by the arm and asked, with trembling lips, if the bond was all the police had against him; if there was not some other accusation back of it. The sergeant, well trained in his part, feigned astonishment and reassured his prisoner, so that he had quite recovered his calmness when brought before the lieutenant. The latter, however, soon put an end to his double by thus addressing him: "This bond is indeed false, but as you have betrayed fear I must tell you that there are other things against you. A citizen of Lucca, named Zambelli, is dead, and you are his murderer. Do not deny it, for I have certain proofs. You need not feel any alarm, however, on this account; he was a stranger here; no one cares what has become of him; a few sacrifices on your part and the whole affair can be hushed up, only you must make a full and sincere confession—your life depends on it."

Martel at first fell into the snare. Glad to purchase his life with the sacrifice of part of his plunder, he exclaimed that the discovery of his guilt must have been by the direct interposition of Heaven, for no one had seen his crime. He was ready, he said, to confess all, but when the notary came to take down his deposition, he recovered his self-possession and refused to say anything, protesting his entire innocence of the crime laid to his charge. All efforts to extort a confession were in vain, and he was remanded to prison. He loudly protested against his incarceration, declared the falsities of the bond on which he was arrested, publicly accused the lieutenant and sergeant of forgery, and commenced a suit against them for damages. The courts, however, were on the side of the police, and Martel's proceedings were stayed for three months; the suit relative to the murder of Zambelli was brought before the Norman parliament, and Martel himself transferred to the conciergerie, while diligent search was made for the body of the missing man.

Eleven miles northeast of Versailles, in what is now the department of Seine-et-Oise, stands the little town of Argenteuil. One day in the summer of 1680 it was the scene of unwonted excitement. The inhabitants had with one accord suspended their labors, quitted their houses, and gathered together about the door of the Hotel du Heaume. By their earnest conversation among themselves, and the eager questioning to which they subjected all who came out of the hotel, it was evident that something unusual was there going on. In fact, it was the scene of an inquest held by M. Laurence Bigot, king's advocate, on the body of the long missing Zambelli. This zealous officer, in his search for traces of the crime, had visited every village and hamlet on the road from Rouen to Paris, and had questioned every officer of police he encountered, but all in vain. In despair of accomplishing his object, he was about to return to Rouen, when he was informed that some months before a corpse had been discovered hid in a vineyard near Argenteuil. Bigot hastened thither, and the state of preservation of the remains enabled him, on viewing the body, to perceive that it tallied exactly with the description given by his brother of the missing Zambelli.

The magistrate, having taken down the evidence, proceeded, in accordance with custom, to read it aloud, when he was interrupted by a piercing cry, and a blind man, whose presence in the room no one had before perceived, presented himself. His name was Gervais, and himself a professional beggar, born in the neighborhood, well known and much liked. It was his custom to wander from place to place, begging his way, but he always returned three or four times a year to Argenteuil. There he met a kind reception, and was invariably allowed lodging at the hotel. Having arrived that day from a tramp of several months, he had entered the house and seated himself unnoticed in a corner. When, however, in listening to the magistrate, he heard that a corpse had been discovered among the vines, he sprang up with a loud exclamation, and was quickly interrogated. Several months before, he said, he started from Argenteuil one of his tramps, and had just passed the high ground beyond the village when he heard the violent baying of a dog. He stopped and listened, and soon distinguished a man's voice, feeble and supplicant, exclaiming: "Monster! by mother, thy benefactor; mercy! Must I die so far from my country, my brother; mercy, mercy!" Then the blind man heard a fearful cry, like that of a dying man in his last agony, and all was silence.

After a time he distinguished the steps of one who seemed to stagger under a heavy burden. Gervais advanced, asking what was the matter—who had been moaning so? "Nothing, nothing," replied an agitated voice, "only a sick man, who is being carried home and has fainted on the way." Then the voice added in a fierce and stern menacing tone: "See that you thank God that you are blind, or I would have done the same to you." He now perceived that a terrible crime had been committed; trembling as he realized the fact that he stood face to face with a murderer, and fearing for his own life, he hurried on his way, resolved never to breathe a word of it to any one, lest, haply, it might come to the ears of the unknown, and awaken his vengeance. When, however, he heard of a body being found in the very place where he heard the voice, he could not avoid an expression of surprise, and, when interrogated, frankly told all he knew.

"God grant," he exclaimed, in conclusion, "that no evil comes to me for it."

The king's advocate listened attentively to this story; he had now got hold of a clew, but what reliance could he place upon its power to guide him? He interrogated Gervais strictly as to whether he thought he could recognize the voice if he heard it again. The latter insisted that he could. Several months had passed, it was true, but his terrible adventure seemed only to have happened a few hours ago. So great had been his terror that night and day he seemed to hear the murderer's words always ringing in his ears; he could recognize the voice as certainly as his mother's. The bystanders also testified that, deprived of one sense, the others had increased in power; his knowledge of the human voice was wonderful; they often tried to play tricks on him by addressing him in disguised voices, but the blind man never failed to detect the indentity of his interrogator.

After many long debates it was decided by the parliament that Gervais' evidence should be admitted. His frank and circumstantial deposition made a deep impression, but some doubt still remained. It seemed straining a point to place a man's life at the mercy of the fugitive reminiscences of a blind man, who could only trust to his hearing. It seemed almost impossible that Gervais should recognize faithfully a voice which he had heard but once. The parliament, therefore, determined to prove him by bringing into his presence successively all the prisoners in the conciergerie, Martel among the rest. If, after hearing them speak, the blind man spontaneously and without once hesitating, should recognize the voice, which had struck him so powerfully, this evidence, united to what they already had, should be held conclusive. Christmas eve was pitched upon for this experiment, and for good reason. To have brought up the prisoners together on an ordinary day would have awakened their suspicions, perhaps suggested to them various stratagems, and thus left the success of the novel experiment to chance. On Christmas eve, however, the order excited no surprise, as it was then customary to bring all the prisoners of the conciergerie before the parliament, which sometimes, out of respect for the day, liberated those who had been imprisoned for trifling offences.

To bring home to the understanding of the witness the importance of the statements he was to make, an iron-clad oath was administered to him, which he took in a truthful, honest manner, that left no doubt of his sincerity, and the trial commenced. Eighteen prisoners were brought up and answered the questions put to them, but the blind man never moved, while the prisoners, on perceiving him in the room, gave no signs of alarm. At last the nineteenth was introduced. It was Martel, and at the sight of Gervais he seemed stupefied with horror; he reeled and nearly fainted away, so that the turnkeys were obliged to lead him to a seat. The president and judges anxiously awaited the result. At the first words that Martel uttered in reply to a question, the blind man, who, ignorant of his presence, had hitherto remained quiet and immovable, suddenly leaned forward, listening intently; then, shrinking back with horror and fear, he cried out: "It is he; it is the voice I heard on the heights of Argenteuil." The president then, in a loud voice, ordered the removal of the prisoner and the introduction of another. The first part of this order was complied with, but in accordance with a prearranged plan, Martel was again brought in and interrogated under another name. Fresh questions elicited fresh replies, but the blind man, after listening a few minutes, exclaimed: "You are deceiving me; that is the voice of the man I conversed with on the heights of Argenteuil."

The mystery was soon solved. Despairing, as well he might, the prisoner stammered out a full confession, and was promptly convicted of the crime. The scaffold followed the sentence quickly in those days, and in twenty-four hours Martel expiated his crime under the hands of the executioner.

Crop Reports.

The Chicago *Times* publishes encouraging reports of the condition of the spring wheat from all portions of the Northwest, where it is a staple product, and says: The spread is, in all sections where the season is sufficiently advanced, all that could be desired. In some sections, however, the season is extremely backward, and the wheat is but just above the ground. This fact, however, does not necessarily argue a poor crop. Indeed, with good weather during the summer, it is quite probable that the yield in these sections will be fully up to the average of past seasons. Of course there are a good many contingencies that may arise between now and harvest time to destroy the crop, but there is no reason to apprehend any disastrous results. On the whole, it looks as if the spring wheat crop will nearly, if not quite, make up the deficiencies caused by the winter-killing of winter wheat. We have certainly reason to hope for such a result.

A bride and groom appeared at the dinner table of the Mansion House, Troy, on one of the hottest days of last week, the bride lavishly dressed and the groom in his shirt sleeves.

The Western Grasshopper.

The Rocky mountain locust should not be confounded with the grasshopper, the ordinary locust, the small migratory locust of New England, nor the so-called "thirteen-year locust." It breeds in the high and dry plateaus and valleys of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, but at intervals of apparently from seven to ten years, come down in vast swarms, riding on the wind, to feast on the grain of the West, to deposit eggs, and to perish. Its flight, directed by the prevailing winds from the mountains, is southeastwardly; its march, when it devastates the country, is in the same direction; and even its young, before they get wings, hop southeastward also. But, being adapted by nature to a high and almost rainless region, its journey of five hundred miles ends, first in a feast, but speedily in sure destruction. Millions perish before the eastward limit is reached; millions more, as they push forward, become exhausted, and the invasion of 1866 and 1874 terminated in almost precisely the same counties. Different conditions of air, temperature, and quantity of rainfall, not as yet fully ascertained, fix a limit beyond which no serious ravages from this insect have ever occurred or are to be apprehended.

For the insect of the second generation, hatched in an unnatural climate, is from the first in unhealthy, comparatively weak, and very perishable treasure. In the dry regions of the higher elevations, where scarcely twelve inches of rain fall in a year, and the ground is rarely if ever saturated, the eggs, deposited in glutinous pods, thirty to one hundred in each, about an inch beneath the surface, hatch out an insect capable of flying five hundred miles, devastating enormously, and producing many eggs. But in our lower regions, where the rainfall is from thirty to forty-five inches, and where the spring opens even later than in the mountains, millions of eggs are destroyed, and millions more of those young when first hatched, and those which live long enough to do mischief cannot reproduce themselves, and are speedily destroyed by the climate and by parasites. Predictions to this effect, made last year by Prof. Riley, already begin to be verified in many countries where the young insects are observed to disappear and die off in large numbers. In the drier regions of western Kansas and Nebraska it is believed that the second generation may sometimes produce a third, but even there Prof. Riley says: "Eventually they vanish from off the face of the earth, unless fortunate enough to be carried back by favorable winds to the high and dry country where they flourish. That they often instinctively seek to return to their native haunts is proved by the fact that they are often seen flying early in the season in a northwesterly direction."

In the Detroit Police Court.

"And this is William Spinner, eh?" inquired his honor of a brick-haired young man whose back was covered with mud.

"Yes, sir."

"They found you in an alley; it was night; you were drunk; when they hauled you out you was as ugly and pompous as the King of the Cannibal Islands. Isn't this true?"

"It was my birthday, and I suppose I took a glass too much," replied the prisoner. "It's the last time, however; you will never see me again."

"Let's see—haven't you an old mother to support?"

"Yes—yes, sir. She's a good old lady, and she'll feel badly about this."

"And you have to support two or three young sisters?"

"Yes, three of them—poor little girls."

His honor removed his spectacles, wiped the apple on his coat-sleeve, smiled blandly, and remarked:

"What an awful liar! Why, man, I know all about you! You are one of the greatest loafers in Detroit, and I don't believe you have a relation on earth!"

The prisoner cast his eyes down and could make no reply.

"I'll mark you down for sixty days," continued the court; "that's thirty days in which to get you washed up and thirty more to get acquainted with yourself."
—*Free Press.*

Tight Boots and Shoes.

An exchange has the following on "breaking in" boots and shoes. It is true to the letter:

1. Never "break in" boots or shoes. If they are not easy when new, *don't* take them, for the boots will break your foot oftener than your foot will break the boots.

2. If you go on "breaking in" boot leather, you will need a special last, made with all sorts of knobs and protuberances, to correspond with your distorted joints. Then you will be sorry.

3. If you have large feet, admit it in all honesty, and have your boots made accordingly. Then you will be happy.

4. If your shoemaker don't know enough to make easy boots and shoes, refuse to take his work, and tell him to learn his trade before asking your patronage.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Brooklyn Baptist minister recently said to the editor of the *Christian at Work*: "My salary is $2,000 a year, but I cannot live on it." "How do you get along?" "I eke it out with what I saved when I was on Cape Cod at a salary of $500 a year."

Meat in Summer.

There is one protection against bad meat that, an exchange says, we should all do well to put more in practice, particularly in summer, and that is abstinence. Many of the aboriginal people of this country attained a very high physical development on a vegetable diet; strong Scotch farmers and shepherds live chiefly upon oat meal; the English laboring classes get meat only about once a week, and then a little bacon; and the Roman soldier marched with his sixty pounds weight of armor and "*impedimenta*," and did his wonders of strength and daring without eating flesh. There is some reason in the Esquimaux and people who live in Arctic climates supplying their systems with carbon from fat flesh; but why should we, when we are roasting and boiling and broiling and frying ourselves, through one of our summers, roast and boil and broil and fry the flesh of other creatures? It is a good summer rule to eat little meat, and to have that carefully examined.

The evils which arise from the eating of diseased or decaying meat have not yet been fully defined by science, nor is the process of their action upon the human system yet thoroughly understood; but they are none the less grave and certain. For although the stomach has a wonderful faculty for assimilating whatever the appetite places within reach of its action, and although epicures notoriously like, and eat with seeming impunity, their game so "high" that it is often offensive in the cooking, there is a general consent of observant physicians that decaying muscular fiber develops certain qualities and substances which are very deleterious to health; and we all know that many sad instances of disease and death are justly assignable to this cause. In one of the large hospitals five years ago there were several endemic outbreaks of fever, prostration, diarrhea, and vomiting, which were traced directly to beef-tea made from somewhat decomposed meat, which, it is to be observed, was not of disagreeable taste or odor. They who suffered were chiefly persons who were much enfeebled by illness.

A Trick in Advertising.

There are a few salient points in advertising that are easily mastered. For instance, it is not difficult for even the most indifferent business man to satisfactorily answer the query—when is it the best time to advertise? It needs but little reflection and less experience to convince any tradesman who would fain induce an extensive sale for his wares, that the best time to advertise is in season or out of season; that is to say that the best time to advertise is all the time. In other words, the secret of successful advertising is the same as the standard price of liberty—"eternal vigilance." A truly gifted advertiser was located at Cleveland a few years ago, following the dry goods business. One morning he noticed in each of the local papers a column containing nothing but the word "Xenophon!" oft repeated. Pursuing his inquiries cautiously, he discovered that an enterprising grocer of the town was about to introduce a new brand of flour, to which the name of Xenophon was to be given, and that for two weeks public curiosity was to be whetted by the sight of the great Grock's name standing unexplained in the columns of the Cleveland papers, and then the *debut* of the flour was to be made with a great flourish. Having got this information, our advertising genius saw at a glance how he could and how he would utilize it. He took down from the dust of his top shelves an auction lot of hoop skirts, long out of style, brushed them clean, put fresh tags on each, and after Xenophon had blazed upon the public eye for thirteen days, came out with a column advertisement in each of the daily papers, reading: "Xenophon! Xenophon! Now ready, the Xenophon hoop-skirts, worn by all the European nobility. The Xenophon, for elegance, grace, and comfort, surpasses all its competitors." They say that the wrath of the green-grocer—he turned green from rage—as he saw how the grist had been diverted from his own mill, was something fearful to contemplate.

A Particular Hen.

Captain Jacob W. Dubois, says the Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman*, has a hen of the golden pheasant breed, which is very particular as to her place of laying. She always comes in the house, quietly deposits her egg, and goes off with a happy, contented little cackle. If she finds the doors or windows closed she will walk around from one to the other until she attracts some one's attention, and is admitted. When she comes into the house she behaves in the most circumspect manner, like a well-bred fowl, as she is, and never says anything to anybody or gets in any one's way. The hen has a mate in a little rooster, who accompanies her about the premises, escorts her to the house, and quietly waits for her until she makes her exit, and then wanders off happy and proud in her companionship.

The average American boy will make a great fuss and complain bitterly that it will spoil his clothes if asked to bring in an armful of wood for his mother; but give him a gun, and he will crawl half a mile on his stomach through a ditch with four inches of water in it to get a shot at a duck.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

In this famous trial the following details are given: The trial opened on the 4th of January and it took a week to select a jury. Mr. Morris covered a good share of three days with his opening speech for Tilton, and the remainder of January and February, down to the 24th, were occupied with the testimony on that side. Gen. Tracy closed his opening speech for Beecher on the 1st of March, and the testimony for the defense lasted from that time on till the end of April, when the prosecution began their rebutting testimony.

Ninety-five witnesses in all have been produced, sixty-one having been called for the defense and thirty-four for the prosecution. Considerably over one-third of the entire time spent in the trial, however, has been covered by three witnesses—Tilton, Beecher and Moulton—whose combined testimony occupied between thirty-three and thirty-four days. Tilton was the longest in the witness chair—twelve days on his first appearance and nearly another day in rebuttal; Beecher and Moulton were each examined about ten days, while the latter was twice recalled, once by the Beecher lawyers, while they were putting in their case, for further cross-examination, and again by Tilton's counsel in rebuttal.

Fourteen of the ninety-five witnesses were women—six for the prosecution and eight for the defense.

A Sulphur Mine.

A mine of liquid sulphur is now being worked near Palermo, Sicily—that is, the sulphur is being removed as it runs from the fissures in the rock, at the rate of some forty or fifty tons a day. The sulphur proceeds from a mine in the interior of the mountain, which interior is in a molten state. The laborers, it appears, are often obliged to stop up the fissures from which the molten sulphur runs, so as to give it time to cool sufficiently to be removed, after which the fissures are again unstopped. It seems that, on a recent occasion, on unstopping one of the fissures, no sulphur was found, and the idea entered the heads of the workmen to reopen the hole by blasting. They succeeded in re-establishing a communication with the interior, but the pressure had become so strong during the obstruction that the expansion of the gas produced a terrible explosion, involving a serious loss of life.

A Rabid Trout.

A letter to the *Forest and Stream*, alluding to the voracity of trout, says: One day last week, as I was fishing in a mountain stream for trout, I made a cast in a pool, and was rewarded with a good strong nibble. As I drew my rod back to hook my fish the top of the rod struck a limb of a tree, the hook catching in a bush, and, not caring to wade in the stream to loosen the hook for fear of scaring the fish, I reeled in the line, breaking the smell. I saw the hook fall in the water, and adjusting another, I made another cast, instantly receiving a good strike, and fastening my fish, which I finally landed—a fine trout of about half a pound weight. Imagine my surprise when, removing the hook from his mouth, I saw another such projecting, which I found to be the identical hook I had lost but a few minutes before.

A Brave Boy.

Ohio has been developing a genuine Casibianca. A farmer of Rome, O., placed his son, aged twelve, at a certain point where they had been "fighting fire," which was passing through the woods. The little fellow did not return home at the time expected, and search was made for him, though he was not found until the morning of the following day, when his body was discovered burned to a crisp. It is not known how the boy came to perish in the flames, but the belief has obtained that his regard for his father's command was so great as to induce him to face the fire until escape was out of the question. This certainly is out of the common run of American youth. Young America is not given overmuch to parental obedience, and under these circumstances this modern Casibianca deserves a monument.

A Strange Present.

The Nazaim-ud-daoule, governor of Khorassan, recently gave the Shah of Persia an evidence of his affection by sending him "morsels of 2,500 Turcoman rebels killed or captured in battle. Had it not been for the difficulty of transport, the governor would have sent the entire heads of those enemies of the Shah to Teheran. The distance between the seat of his government and the capital, and the unusual number of the trophies, compelled him to resort to the expedient of separating the skins from the skulls and forwarding the skins only." Scalps in fact.

SPELL ABLE.—A short spelling match occurred in the streets of Boston not long ago. A coal cart, an ice team, and a street car got jammed together in very close quarters. The driver of the anthracite van, using some opprobrious epithets, bade the ice vender back out of the difficulty or he would pull him out of his ice bin. Whereupon six feet of down East Yankee emerged from the depths of the frigid merchandise, doubled a huge fist, and simply ejaculated: "Spell 'able.'" The coiner retired from the orthographical contest without further ado.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. S. Barbour - - Editor

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
of Erie county

Ohio.

Ohio has fallen gallantly into line. The Republican State Convention have nominated a very strong ticket and adopted an earnest, outspoken platform one section of which unequivocally condemns the third term heresy. The candidate for Governor is the present incumbent, Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, who has already been twice elected Governor and is one of the most able and the most popular men in the State. The campaign opens with remarkable enthusiasm. The most important plank of the platform, and the one which will unite the strength of the party and gain the support of the best people of the State, is the one declaring against any division in the school fund against any tendency to the union of church and state, or to sectarian legislation in the interest of any sect. The unwise legislation of the Democratic Legislature last winter on behalf of the Catholic denomination, and the bold move now, intemperate and unofficial manifestations of certain catholic orators to put the common schools, has kindled a blaze of indignation that will not only sweep the Democratic party of that State from power, but will teach fanatical churchmen that it is yet too early to undertake openly to dictate American politics or overthrow our most cherished institutions.

An Open Avowal

Robert M Quaid, in his address at Mozart Hall on Sunday evening, stated the position of the Roman Catholics on the school question very frankly. If we are not greatly to be inferred. The Roman Catholics, without qualification or reservation, proceed to our free school system. They propose a tax upon Catholics for the support of schools not controlled by the Roman Catholic Church, and they propose to collect the question until it shall be decided in their favor by a vote of the people. The passage of the Bigham law, and the subversion of the Democratic majority in the Legislature to the demands of the Catholic Telegraph, emboldened Bishop McQuaid to declare himself upon the The Roman Catholic Church controls the Democratic party in this power in its hand it exercises it. The party that obeys the Church will receive its support, the party that must be able to direct, the solid vote. That party has failed in its duty to a great party and seeks to subvert the state. This is not contrary to the position the Democratic party has taken in the past. It has been a cause of the enormous [illegible] upon them under cover of the [illegible] progressions of virtue [illegible]

[illegible] is not a candidate [illegible] Republicans as [illegible] he has an able candidate [illegible] Democrats could not do better.

Archbishop Gibbons has taken great care of his family and friends, and [illegible] sons, all have the best offices in the department. What a howl about nepotism we should hear if we were a Republican.

The Chicago Inter Ocean truly says:—Union soldiers who killed them are honored with offices in Congress by the Democratic party.

HON. HENRY RAWLE.

Sketch of the Republican Nominee for State Treasurer.

Mr Rawle is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and was born in 1830. He was educated at Lancaster and West Chester, and studied civil engineering, was appointed by J. Edgar Thompson civil engineer on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued the practice of his profession of engineering on different railroads of the State until the completion of the Pana[illegible]ghan and Erie Railroad, from Warren to Erie in 1839, and then relinquished the profession and embarked in the iron business, starting a blast furnace at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. His furnace was the second one in the Shenango Valley constructed for the melting of coal from the Lake Superior region with raw coal. In 1861 Mr Rawle married Miss Harriet G., daughter of the late General Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and removed to that city in 1862 since which time he has been engaged in the transportation of coal and Lake Superior ore between Erie and the Shenango Valley, by the Erie and Beaver Canal. In 1869 Mr. Rawle formed a company to build the first blast furnace in Erie, which has since been in continuous operation and furnished employment to a large force of laborers during the panic and subsequent hard times. In 1872 he organized the Erie Rolling Mill Company—the first enterprise of the kind in Erie—which has also kept a large force of workmen constantly employed, and contributed largely to the business prosperity of the city. During all this period Mr. Rawle's relations to his workmen have been cordial and liberal, and he has uniformly given to labor every consideration. Mr. Rawle was the projector of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and was its President during its construction. This road developed the mineral resources of Eastern Mercer and Butler counties, and reaches a point near the great Butler oil district. Mr. Rawle was one of the first Water Commissioners of Erie, and subsequently has been elected Mayor of that city for two successive terms. His executive abilities in those responsible offices have commended him to the people of his city and of the Northwest, and they are a unit in his support. Mr Rawle has all his life been a large employer of laboring men, and the relations which he has sustained to the workmen have been thoroughly disinterested and highly advantageous to his employees as mutually profitable.

There is no citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania who has given employment to a larger number of laborers and mechanics in the important industries of that section of our great State. He has always taken high views of the relations of labor and capital, and has regarded its interests as identical. For this reason he has treated his men liberally and kind, and on such a manner as to endear them to him personally. The integrity and fair dealing shown by the honest and hard working men have always sustained him in his political campaigns.

Mr Rawle, before the war, was a Douglas Democrat, and in 1860 joined the Republican party, and has ever since voted the Republican ticket, and is a personal friend of the representative Republicans of the Northwest.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Ordinance No. 40.

RELATING TO SIDEWALKS.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Common Council of the Borough of Smethport at a regular meeting convened, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that all side walks hereafter laid within the limits of said Borough shall be of the [illegible] of stone, brick or [illegible] and shall be [illegible] wide. [illegible] shall be [illegible] from the adjoining lot [illegible] and shall be [illegible] with each [illegible] to [illegible] the crossways under [illegible] of the walks is built of stone or brick the same is to be laid under the direction of the Borough Engineer—all walks directed to be built shall have the necessary and safety culverts to pass the water.

Sec. 2. When a walk is directed to be built or repaired, the same shall be [illegible] by the owner or owners of the lot or respective lots fronting thereon, to build the same in accordance with the general regulations, and when Council does not specify whether the walks on the opposite sides of the street,

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Read Borough Ordinance No. 49.

— The Olean clothes-pin factory turns out fifty-five bushels of pins per day.

Charley Douglass' smile is broader and more good natured than ever. It is a boy

— If you want any painting done look up Harry L. Wilson's card in another column.

— The engine and fixtures for Rogers' new saw and planing mill will soon be on the ground.

— Senator Strang is announced to take the stump for the ticket when the campaign opens.

— D. A. Easterbrook and lady have gone to Utah, not as "converts" by any means, though.

— There are about sixty cheese factories in Crawford county. Ten years ago there were but two or three

— We are requested to say that there will be another short-hair hop at Slabtown Friday evening.

— The subscription list of the Miner is now nearly double what it was four years ago, and still growing.

COMING.—Dr. L. M. Raub, the dentist writes us that he will visit Smethport again on the 21st of this month.

— Neighbor Brownell finishes up his new fence with a good durable coat of brown. He seldom does things by halves.

— Nothing of special interest transpired at the council meeting Monday evening, other than the passage of a side-walk ordinance.

The Sharon (Potter county) cheese factory receives about 4000 pounds of milk daily. It has over 125 cheeses now on hand.

— We listened to a portion of an earnest and able plea delivered by Cotter, of Port Allegany, in an arbitration suit, yesterday. And he won.

— The New York State Editorial Convention is in session at Elmira. The police are on the alert and hen roosts carefully guarded.

Ford & Trumbower have the contract of furnishing about 350,000 brick for the M. K. & B railroad company, for the round house at Culprove.

Fifteen car-loads of coal, or 150 tons, are being shipped daily from the Clermont mines over the Buffalo & McKean Railroad. Eight thousand tons are now mined for shipment.

— The Attorney General of New York state is making it lively for the County Treasurers. He is after about $600,000 of taxes that is due the State and unpaid.

The work of tearing down the old jail building was commenced Tuesday. No plans as to improvements were recalled by its demolition, and so far as we are aware no plans were asked.

The Street Commissioner has done and is doing some excellent work on the borough streets, and when he has finished they will no longer be an open disgrace to the town.

— Gen. Sherman was married the other day. An irreverent wag remarks that he will soon hear, "Philip, you may be Lieutenant General of the United States Army, but you don't run this house."

The editor of the McKean Miner is the happy father of a prospective voter, president, &c. Soothing syrup and catnip will be received on subscription, probably.—Potter Enterprise.

The Potter Journal is informed that the factory at the mouth of Bells Run in this county, makes four cheeses per day averaging 50 pounds in weight, from a little over 1000 pounds of milk.

— We understand that the Company store at Bunker Hill has passed into the hands of Mr. H. Hamlin, of this place, and that the business will for the present be in the charge of J. R. Townsend.

An exchange throws out the suggestion (for the benefit of its democratic contemporaries) that in view of the public debt the President should, in the place of going to Long Branch, stay at home and saw wood.

—Mr James Macfarlane, of Towanda, delivered a lecture upon the "Coal Oil Era of America" before the ladies of the Elmira Female College one evening last week. The lecture will be published in Saturday's Elmira Advertiser.

— General Sherman's book meets with a good deal of sharp and in many respects deserved criticism, but he gets $50,000 for the copyright from his publishers, besides the royalty, which will go a great way towards mollifying the old man.

— Ford & Trumbower have orders for all the brick they can make at their yard during the coming season. They are manufacturing an excellent article, and it is not surprising that they are already unable to fill all the orders that pour in upon them.

— We call the attention of the "moral cheek" writer of the Port Allegany Reporter to the letter of State Superintendent Wickersham, showing the views of a Republican school official upon the action of the Democratic Convention under the manipulation of Democratic politicians.

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.—McCoy & Reilly claim to have a good thing in Paints, Oils and Brushes, and to be thus able to sell them as cheap as they can be found in the market. These goods are all first-class, were bought at a bargain, and will be sold at proportionate figures. Look at them before purchasing elsewhere.

— The leader of the movement to increase the County Superintendents salary gives as his motive the desire to render the system odious. It is an excellent plan to accomplish that end, but very expensive.

— None of our readers can regret more sincerely than do we that our editorial and local space is just now so limited. It is unavoidable if we would do justice to our advertisers, but we are about to make such arrangements whereby these two most important departments of the paper shall not be infringed upon hereafter, and beg a little patience on the part of our readers.

— A brakeman on the McKean & Buffalo railroad met with a serious accident at Larrabees on Saturday of last week. He was caught between two cars while engaged in coupling them and so severely jammed that his life was first despaired of. Dr. Freeman was immediately summoned, and we learn that there is is good prospects for his recovery.

UNDERTAKING.—We would call especial attention to the advertisement of Rhodes & son, of Port Allegany, in another column. These gentlemen have a first class furniture establishment, and are also fully prepared to fill any and all orders on short notice by telegraph or mail for undertaking. They have a fine hearse and are fully prepared to wait upon funeral occasions properly and respectably.

— G. W. Dickinson has sold his interest in the Allegany county Reporter, and will resume editorial control of the Olean Times, of which he is owner. We are glad to hear of this. It gives assurance that the Times will again become a live, readable paper. Whoever it may be that has been furnishing the brains for the paper since C. M. Beecher left it, he has certainly not been overly profuse in their expenditure upon its columns. Perhaps his base of supplies was limited.

— Trouble is reported at the Clermont mines, and a strike is said to be in progress. We are told that the miners complain that they are not paid enough to make a living; that they are only paid 35 cents per ton, and that before weighing the coal is screened and they are not allowed anything for the fine coal, which costs as much labor to produce and is equally marketable with the lump coal; and that with hard labor they are only able to mine two ton a day, of both kinds. It is rather inconvenient that trouble should occur just as the mines are becoming developed, though as regards the interests of the company it is said a strike could not have occurred at a better time

— No better argument in favor of the necessity of compulsory education can be presented than the perusal of the extraordinary letter in the Port Allegany Reporter of this week, upon the subject of the "GRAMMICOS criticisms of Mr. Barbour upon the sermon of Rev Flood." We have many things to be thankful for, and not the least of our blessings is the curses of the class of men represented by the writer of this letter, and we pray for a continuance of the same. We are not surprised that brother Hughes felt impelled to disclaim any responsibility for what the letter contained, for we are sure no person of ordinary self-esteem would be willing to shoulder the responsibility of inexcusable English, to say nothing of its subject matter. We can see no point in the letter that merits any further attention from us at present.

The Latest in Oil.

Just as we go to press we learn that drilling is ordered stopped on the new oil well. It is believed that they are about to strike the third sand, and before the success or failure of the well is determined it is desired that all stock be paid up or closed out. Put up or shut up.

Smethport Borough School.

Those averaging 90 per cent. at the examination June 4th, were as follows:

Mary Moore, Evaline Forsyth, Winnie Green, Fannie Rogers, Lucy Rogers, Orpha Starks, Ethel Armstrong, Nellie Weller, Irah Knapp, Harry Richmond, Harry Knapp, Willie Mullin, Lela Knapp, Kate Brown, Bell Lyman, Mary Hamlin, Aline Hamlin, Addie Brownell, Katie Mullin, Alvin Wright, Thomas Richmond, William Lavery, Mary Sartwell, Ezra Taylor, Frank Irons, Addie Sheldon, James Simmons, Wilbur Barningame, Tommy Glenn, Adda Briggs, Josie Stanley, Nellie Pratt, Alla Irons.

We report the following for bad conduct.

Alvin Wright, John Chadwick.

No. of pupils in attendance, 84.

M. MOONEY, Teacher.

County Bonds.

Money is never more profitably invested than at home, if the security is known to be good, even at a low rate of interest. This remark is pertinent to the subject of investment in the County Jail Bonds, advertised in another column. The Commissioners announce that they will sell bonds to the amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, in denominations of $100 each. They will bear six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July. The principal will be paid in six installments, the first on the 1st day of January, 1878, and the last on the 1st day of January, 1881. One great advantage to the holder is offered, in that they will not be taxable, or what is to the same purpose, the County will pay all taxes upon them. They will be ready for delivery by the 20th inst. It will be seen that these bonds offer a rare opportunity for investment. There is no difficulty about their being taken fast enough, but we should hope that all of them could be taken within the county, to the exclusion of foreign bidders. It is a much better investment than loaning money to Tom, Dick and Harry at ten per cent., with the risk of loss and cost of collection. We cannot take more than half of them ourselves, and would like to have our neighbors take the balance at par.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS SALARY.

A Pithy Letter from State Superintendent Wickersham.

The following letter, which is of equal interest to all the citizens of the county, has been directed by State Superintendent Wickersham to the School Directors of McKean County.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Harrisburg, June 2, 1875.

To the School Directors of the Co. of McKean

GENTLEMEN:—From the official proceedings now on file in this Department of the Convention of School Directors of the county of McKean, held at Smethport on the 4th of May last, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of common schools for the county and fixing his salary, it appears that William H. Curtis was duly elected and his salary fixed at the sum of $2,000 per annum. This salary is so much greater than the salaries of such officers in the other counties of the State and so much out of proportion to the work required of a Superintendent in a county with only 83 schools, that I have come to the conclusion that it was voted by the directors in attendance at the Convention under some MISAPPREHENSION OF MISTAKE. This being the case I respectfully ask the several boards of directors to take action as soon as practicable, upon the resolution appended to this communication. If a majority of the boards should approve it, I will issue a call for the re-assembling of the Convention at an early day, when the question of salary can be reconsidered, and, if the sum fixed by the Convention be deemed too high, it can be reduced; but if a majority of the boards decide against the resolution I will pay Mr Curtis the full amount voted by the Convention, but justice to other counties will, I fear, compel me to take the whole out of the State appropriation to your county, now about $2,500, thus leaving to be distributed among the districts only about $500.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

Accompanying the letter is a form of resolution requesting the State Superintendent to re-assemble the Convention of School Directors of the county to reconsider the question of salary. It is not very creditable to the good sense of the Convention of School Directors of our county that the Superintendent is thus compelled to step in and regulate as far as in his power its nowise action. There is no doubt that the great majority of the people of the county are rightly opposed to the increase. We have looked upon it from the first as a strange, unlooked-for and uncalled-for proceeding. Yet we have not felt impelled to join in any intemperate abuse of the members of the Convention as corruptionists and "salary grabbers," believing as does the State Superintendent that the increase was the result of misapprehension or mistake, which will no doubt be speedily rectified. If it is not rectified the State Superintendent will do the right thing by paying the salary out of the appropriation to our county. It would be a severe blow to our schools, but the people will know upon whom the blame rests

Decoration Day at Bradford.

We received too late for insertion in last week's paper an account of the Decoration Day ceremonies at Bradford. This enterprising borough seems to be the only one in the county with sufficient patriotism to even attempt the observance of Memorial Day. They always attempt it over there, and they always succeed in doing it well. Our correspondent writes us that the ceremonies were observed at the Congregational church. He says: In the centre of the church a monument was raised, and on it inscribed in tablets the names of those we delighted to honor. Each tablet was encircled with a wreath of evergreens interspersed with wintergreen berries and flowers. The top and base of the column was tastefully decorated with emblems of a nation's mourning. The effect was good, and due to the efforts of Misses Kate Parker, Ella Crooker and others, ably assisted by Edwin Bowen. The programme was as follows:

Prayer—Rev. Major Harrington.
Patriotic Song—Rev. Peckham.
Oration—Col. J. E. Haley.
Music—Crockett's Cornet Band.
Oration—Rev Fingrey.
Song—Rev. Peckham.
Roll call of Deceased Soldiers.
Report of Graves Decorating Detachments.
Song—Rev. Peckham.
Benediction.

Rev. Peckham in song is a host of himself. The audience was much affected by his pieces and mode of rendering. The day passed off pleasantly; no disorder of any kind occurred; soda fountains played freely all day; all appeared to feel satisfied.

Farmers Valley.

This beautiful and fertile valley is rapidly becoming the most thickly settled and prosperous sections of the county. The building of the railroad has imparted life and enterprise to the people and one would be astonished to notice the number of improvements that are being made, and new buildings erected. The Company are to have a depot at Coryville near Fribley's mill, and one at the crossing near Adam Brockhams. Both are to be good depots, and we look to see thriving towns grow up about them. A new cheese factory has commenced operations on the Oil creek road, which will prove a source of profit to its proprietor and patrons if properly managed. The inhabitants of that section known as Farmers Valley are even now among the most prosperous of our citizens, and we may confidently predict that with the new impulse given by the railroad a few years will find them all independent and wealthy.

Bound to Stay.

At the last term of Court one of these no account kind of fellows was tried for selling intoxicating liquor under the guise of some kind of bitters. The case was dismissed and the defendant to pay the costs. He refused to pay them and was committed. He not only wouldn't pay, but would'n't be discharged. All efforts to get him to leave the jail were in vain, and he was only forced to leave by the tearing down of the building—with the rats. He preferred to lay in jail rather that to work.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and ROYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb. 26, A. D 1875, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A M of said day, with their rolls records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just

Dated at Smethport, May 31, 1875, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List—June Term, 1875.

1—D F Wilson vs Gardner Chapel & Geo. C Hotchk
2—D. Freeman vs The Pittsburgh, Buffalo & Rochester R. R. Co
3—Adm'x Estate W M Nowel vs Thos O'Connor.
4—C. D Freeman vs J. H. Chadwick & P. Clark.
5—A. T. Nowel vs Benton & Morris.
6—Wm Pendleton vs D N Y & Phila. R. R. Co.
7—D. N Whitcomb vs J M & H Wright.
8—H D Hamlin vs E. D. Ault & C Cornforth.
9—Calvin F. Chesebrough vs E. Loop.
10—Wm V Gentzy et al. vs J C Evans & David Bullard jr
11—John W Meloy use of Coleman & Saunders vs William Lovejoy.
12—James A. Clark vs Geo. Geo. W. McDowell.
13—John Hilton vs James Clark.
14—W. S Brownell & Wm. Haskill vs Lawrence Boyce et al.
15—T J. Melvin vendee of Dan'l Ringsberry, dec'd, use of Burland & Barton vs P W & M. A. SPRAGUE, Pratty.

ROBT H. ROSE, Dep't

Jury List, June Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Jas Mahoney, J M Wood, Wm McGarrah, N D Foote jr.
Bradford—S Y Peterson, Geo. Richardson, R D Ingalsby, Alfred Whipple, Jerry Truman, J D Blair
Bradford boro'—P. Webster
Ceres—E S Hazzen Holly Barton.
Eldred—B McCaslin, C J Foster.
Hamlin—Monroe Solomon.
Keating—A I Otis.
Lafayette—Chas Geary, C W Watrous.
Liberty—T H Cutler.
Smethport—T O Richmond, Wm Ramer, A Bishop,
Sergeant—G D Mears.

TRAVERSE & GYLE AND TERMINER.

Annin—P H Watship.
Bradford Boro—Cornelius Lane'
Bradford—J V Hommer, D C Foster, I A Dexter, G W Raub, T A Moore, H W Brown
Ceres—A A Stevens, C H Smith, Simmons Post, John E Cole, Edgar Wells, F W Leonard, J B Gleason.
Eldred—J J Campbell, Philip Eastwood, A R Fowler, Richard Mason, C B Otell, W A Wilmarth, A W Dodge, P D Wheeler
Keating—Ezra Rifle
Lafayette—Hart Hardy, Anthony Haley Wm Tallcoh
Liberty—C A Dolley, C A Dullis, Edson Close, C N Garrett,
Smethport—S Patteson, G H Smith.
Wetmore—Thos. Rine, Lucs Snapp, David Curtis

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
O. VESSENDEN, } Jury
A. HEILER, } Comm'rs

Smethport, May 12, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 21st day of June A D 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner in the north line of Warrant No 666 thence west 109 perches to a post corner; thence north 54 perches to a post corner, thence east 48 perches to a beech, the southeast corner of lot No. 272; thence north 58 perches to a corner of lot No 270, thence east 61 perches to a hemlock, the northeast corner of lot No. 195; thence south 112 perches to the place of beginning; Containing 50 acres and three tenths of an acre strict measure, be the same more or less, being lot No 198 and 271 of the allotment of Keating lands in Eldred township and part of Warrant No. 3467. Also four acres adjoining the above tract on the south, in all of which there is about 40 acres improved, with a two story frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one corn house, one small board and frame house about 70 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of Andrew Hanson at the suit of Jamison T. Schultz to the Wilcox Lumber Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Otto township, McKean Co. Pennsylvania; bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lot No. 274, on the east by lot No. 354, conveyed to Henry E. Prentiss; on the south by lot No. 187, conveyed to the said James M. Baldwin, and on the west by lot No. 250, conveyed to John Smith, and lot No. 169 conveyed to William Lovejoy; containing sixty-five acres and seven tenths of an acre, be the same more or less, it being lot No. 220 of the allotment of the Bingham lands, in Otto township and part of Warrant numbered 2089.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of James Middlelin, at the suit of the Trustees of the Bingham Estate.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 2, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lands conveyed by Keating & Co. to Thos. Bennett, No. 158 acres; thence east 31 6 10 perches to a post; thence south 126 5-10 to a post; thence west 31 6 10 perches to a beech, the southeast corner of said lot No. 158 thence north 126 5-10 perches to the beginning; Containing 25 acres of land, being lot No. 369 of the allotment of Keating Lands, in Ceres township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2251 and 2229, about 8 acres improved, and one frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Oscar T. Cooper, at the suit of Keating, Horn & Wilcox.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Ex*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Otto, McKean County Pa., bounded and described as follows, namely: On the north by lot No. 274, conveyed to Eliza A. Hills, and lot No. 275 conveyed to Charles Woolcott; on the east by lot No. 353 unsold, on the south by lots Nos. 271 272, and on the west by the west line of Warrant No, 2221: Containing fifty-three acres and two-tenths of an acre, be the same more or less: it being lot No. 273 of the allotment of the Bingham lands, in Otto township, and part of Warrant No 2221; about 5 acres improved, and having one frame house, one log barn, a few fruit trees, and a spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Frederick Sanderson at the suit of the trustees of the Bingham Estate.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, June 2, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Gardner Slayton, on the east by land of Keating & Co, on the south by land of Seymour Hastings, on the west by land of Keating & Co: Containing fifty acres more or less, it being the same lot of which James Ward died seized and the same which was contracted by S. W. Breed, Guardian of said Heirs to said Abel Hammond by contract dated June 15th, 1864; about 40 acres improved, one log house, one frame barn, one milk house, about 40 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Abel Hammond at the suit of Carter & Roberts.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri. Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech, thence north eighty-nine and nine-tenths perches; thence east forty-four and six-tenths perches to a beech corner, thence south eighty nine and nine tenths perches, thence west forty four and six-tenths perches to the beginning, Containing twenty-five acres, more or less, and being lot No. 212 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, about ten acres improved with one frame dwelling house, one small frame barn, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold on the property of Z Laboute, at the suit of D F Clark use T H Arnold.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1st, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin, bounded and described as follows to wit; Beginning at the northeast corner of lands conveyed by Keating & Co. to Thos. Bennett, No. 158, Ceres; thence east 31 and 6-10 perches to a post; thence South 126 and 5 10 perches to a post; thence west 31 and 6-10 perches to a beech the southeast corner of said lot No. 158; thence north 126 and 6 10 perches to the place of beginning; Containing twenty-five acres of land, being lot No. 369 of the allotment of the Keating lands in Ceres township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2251 and 2229, about 8 acres improved, one frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a hemlock, the southwest corner of Henry Roberts lot No. 280, thence west 124, and 6-10 perches; thence north 633 perches thence east 124 and 6-10, thence south 633 perches to the place of beginning; Containing fifty acres of land, more or less, about 20 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of C Cooper, O T Cooper and G W Humphrey, at the suit of John S Roberts.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile southwest of Bradford borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 140 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in close proximity to the developed oil territory, and shows undoubted surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, will be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS.—Part cash, balance on time with good security.

DAVID ROGERS.

Bradford, Pa. April 1, 1874-3m

Alfred Sturdivant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

A SPECIALTY

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y S. Gunsberg.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprisesome of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes	Cattle locks	Grindstones	Pumps
Augers	Chain, all kinds	Gun sights	Paints
Auger Bits	Chalk lines	Hammers	Rakes
Awls	Chalk	Hand vises	Rivets
Axle clips	Crayons	Handles all kinds	Rasps
Axle grease	Chisels, all kinds	Hames and staples	Rules
Apple peelers	Clamps	Hatchets	Sash fix tures
Barn door hinges	Cleavers	Hinges all kinds	Sand paper
Barn door rails	Clothes lines	Hoes	Screw plates
Barn door rollers	Clothes wringers	Hooks all kinds	Screws all kinds
Base knobs	Coal hods	Horse rakes	Shovels
Bath brick	Coffee mills	Horse pokers	Scrapers, steel and grass
Bed screws	Corn cutters	Horse boxes	Sleigh bells
Bell cords	Cross cut saws	Horse rasps	Sleigh shoes
Bell sounders	Curry combs	Trace chains	Spring balances
Belts	Curtain pins	Log, traffic and tape lines	Steel
Bench hooks	Cutlery	Locks	Shovels
Bench screws	Drivers	Knives	Spades
Bevels	Drills	Lamps	Squares
Bits	Dog collars	Lamp burners	Squares
Blacking	Draw shaves	Levels	Screws
Blind butts	Egg beaters	Mallets	Tacks
Blind staples	Expansive bits	Match safes	Tin shears
Bolts, all kinds	Faucets	Match cutters	Tinners' trimmers
Boot jacks	Files, all kinds	Measuring tapes	Tea cakes
Brads	Fluting machines	Meat choppers	Trowels
Bracket	Forks, all kinds	Mortise gauges	Traps
Braces	Frosters	Map stains	Thermometers
Brushes	Fry pans	Mouse traps	Tin ware, all kinds
Bell rings	Gauges	Mowing machines	Vises
Butts, all kinds	Glass, all sizes	Nails	Vanish
Candle sticks	Glue pots	Nippers	Wire, all sizes
Cake turners	Gimlets	Oil cans	Whips
Calipers	Gimlet's patent	Oil stones	Wrenches
Caps, percussion	Glass cutters	Oil stoves	Wheelbarrow locks
Carpet stretchers	Grain cots	Planes	White lead
Carriage	Grain scythes	Pulleys	Window glass, &c.
Castors	Grease cups	Putty	
Catches	Gunpowder	Pumps	

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

Subscribe

FOR THE

M'Kean Co. Miner.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

Dyspepsia Among Indian Women.—Use two quarts rather coarse corn meal and one quart rye meal, stirring in the corn meal first and cooking awhile if desired, then cover close and cook slowly one hour or more.

To Make Beet Sugar.—The roots are washed, rasped and pressed. The juice is boiled, and quicklime is added. Sulphurous acid is put to neutralize the lime. The syrup is concentrated and clarified, and when further reduced by evaporation, sugar will be deposited on cooling.

Fricasseed Tripe.—Cleanse tripe well from the fat, cut it into pieces about two or three broad and four long, put into a stew pan and cover with milk and water, add, pepper and nutmeg to flavor, and let them brown, put this sauce with the tripe, add the juice of a lemon and serve very hot.

Yorkshire Parkin.—Two and one-half pounds of oat meal, two pounds of molasses, one-fourth pound of moist sugar, one-half pound butter rubbed into the oat meal—a little ginger or finely cut candied peel may be added if liked, mix all well together, put into a cake tins, and bake.

Plain Charlotte.—Spread slices of nice, light bread, with butter and fruit jelly, place layers of these in a deep bowl and pour over rich, thick cream, sweetened and flavored with lemon. Beat whites of eggs with jelly and pile high on the top, with drops of crimson and yellow jelly upon it.

To Keep Books from Damp.—A few drops of any kind of perfumed oil will so cure books and manuscripts from the deteriorating effects of mold and damp as to operate as a preventive. Russia leather is extensively used by bookbinders owing the power of withstanding the effects of these destructive agents to the tar of the birch tree—*betula alba*.

Yield of One-Hundredth Acre.

In my estimate of the proper size for a garden, suited to the wants of a family of medium size, says a correspondent I name ninety rods, or the fourth of an acre as likely to prove sufficient. If a garden spot of such a size be fully hadout it will produce from one and a half square rods fifty quarts of strawberries, from one rod, thirty two quarts of raspberries, from one rod, forty quarts of blackberries, from two rods, one hundred pounds of grapes; from two rods, two bushels of currants, the value of which fruit we may reasonably set down at $24 25, or the strawberries and raspberries at twelve and a half cents per quart, the blackberries at ten cents per quart; grapes at six cents per pound, and the currants at two dollars per bushel, prices which are less than the majority of consumers have to pay.

Agricultural Items.

None but a lazy farmer will allow the harness or yoke to remain on teams while they eat their midday meal. Teams will perform more labor on the same feed in a given time by giving them water every two or three hours. The water should stand in the sun, if much cold. It should not be cold on any account.

When a hog weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, it is more profitable to sell him than to wait twelve months and feed him up to five hundred pounds. It costs more to keep him the second year than the first, and the gain in weight and value is much less.

A farmer near Faribault, Minn., has cut from six acres about 27,500 hoop poles. The price has ranged from eighty cents to $1 40 per hundred. At the lowest price they pay better than wheat. But you can't cut 'em with a reaper.

At a corn-husking party in Wisconsin, three men husked three hundred and eight bushels of corn in five hours and forty minutes.

Keep your pigs clean. Wash them in soap and water, if necessary, in order to do it. Clean and dry beds, clean pens and plenty of good food will not produce scurfy pigs.

United States Statistics.

There has just been prepared and printed, in accordance with Law, by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, statements showing appropriations made at the last session of the United States Congress, offices created, and those offices the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase during the same period. The total amount of appropriations, as officially announced, is $179,166,209.09. Of this amount the largest sum, $37,000,000 is for the Post-office, $27,000,000 for the army, $17,000,000 for the navy, $30,000,000 for sundry civil expenses, $14,902,236.99 for legislative, judicial and executive expenses, and $5,200,554.15 for Indian service. Over a hundred and fifty new offices were created, but none of them are of much importance. Among them are three new agents at the Alaska seal fisheries, a deputy comptroller of the currency and a deputy second comptroller.

Women and the Census.

While Captain Harper was engaged in his census-taking duties at Austin, Texas, a lady, upon whom he called, asked permission to look at his book. The captain, who is noted for his courtesy, consented, and, after glancing over its pages, the lady said: "Now, look a here, you can't fool me that way; 'corling to this book there isn't a woman in the town over forty years old. You have got a dozen women down here as being from thirty-five to forty years of age, and I'll take my solemn Bible oath that I knew every one of 'em ten years ago, and they was all the same ages then as now. Young man, there must be some mistake; probably you ain't good at figgers. You can put me down at forty five, I ain't as ranged to tell my age." The captain put her down at forty-five; but he says he don't believe the money that she is over sixty.

Newspaper Notes.

The Louisville *Journal*, some years ago, gave its opinion of business men in N. York. It indicated, among other things, that in its long experience of nearly forty years it had never known the failure of a business man in the city who had advertised liberally, nor the entire success of one who did not advertise.

It is dull because you don't advertise, and you don't advertise because it is dull, so the circle is complete.

If you are doing poorly in business, advertise that you may do well, if you do well, advertise and do better.

Men who have not nerve enough to advertise in dull times need not expect the public to have energy enough to look them up when an article is wanted.

The man who refuses to patronize the newspapers is a man of small mean and poor judgment.

The newspaper is to the individual what hearing is to the deaf, or seeing to the blind. It teaches him what is going on around him, and puts him in communication with people and things, which would otherwise be lost.

Without the newspaper, business would come to a stand still, markets be unsteady, no fixed value could be found for goods, and things generally would be fluctuating and uncertain.

Advertising is the oil which tradesmen put in their lamps. They that are unwise put no oil in.

It is printer's ink that makes nine-tenths of the fortunes of the world.

The Indiana Newspaper Union, a company organized for the purpose of supplying publishers with printed sheets upon the co-operative plan, has suspended.

The Geneva Lake (Ill.) *Herald* man publishes real estate "ads" free, and takes a commission when the tracts are sold. He has a big patronage.

Every man who mails a package subject to the new postage rates drops it into the hole with the wish that Senator Hamlin had to sit for two hours on a hot stove.

Preserving the Mind.

Fresh air and relaxation of mind are of more importance than exercise, which latter is indeed mainly valuable as securing them. The limits of weariness should not be transgressed. The attempt to compensate for excessive literary toil by excessive bodily toil is based on a false conception of the relation of matter and spirit, worthier of an ancient Gnostic than a modern philosopher, which has more than once led to fatal results. I had for some years as a patient a literary lady who wrote much and well in the magazines. She would go straight from her study to her garden and glebe, dig furiously and mow with a scythe, despising or rather luxuriating in fatigue. Gradually paralysis came on, showing itself first as "writer's cramp," and then creeping over the whole body. The mind and senses were as perfect as ever, and so long as she was able to move the tongue she dictated lively monthly articles, and at last died apparently of sorrow at being unable to communicate her thoughts. Tobacco should not be indulged in during working hours. Whatever physiological effects it has are sedative, and so obstruct mental operations. But as a relaxation afterward it is in moderation beneficial. As a calmative before returning to rest it has the sanction of a vigorous brain laborer, John Milton, whose supper, we are told, consisted of bread, water, olives, and a pipe of tobacco. There is a flavor about the fare of the happy days he had passed with an elegant literary circle in Italy

An Immense Newspaper.

Chicago must have the credit of publishing the largest daily newspaper ever issued. An edition of the *Inter-Ocean* covered eighteen full sheets, one hundred and forty-four pages, eight hundred and sixty four columns, and its supplement employed thirty compositors thirty six days of ten and a half hours in putting it into type. This news, however, must not be taken as a proof of the prosperity of Chicago, any more than its great fire evidenced enterprise. One hundred and thirty six pages of the supplement are occupied with the delinquent tax list, and this does not give one a favorable idea of the state of business in Chicago. But the journals of that city explain the matter away. They say that the taxpayers of that city find it much cheaper to permit their property to be advertised than to pay their taxes in the fall. Thereby they gain the use of their money for six months or more, with only a small addition for the cost of advertising. It is possible that this explanation may prove satisfactory in Chicago. Here it would hardly suffice to bring assurance to business circles. However, they have peculiar ideas in Illinois, and the Chicagoans may safely be left to boast that they have had the largest fire and the biggest delinquent tax list on record.

Broke Her Heart.

Cinna Maddern, twelve years old, and a resident of Oakland, California, fell more seriously in love with a schoolmaster than her parents and friends suspected. She boldly avowed her passion for him; but she was by nature an odd girl, and her declaration was regarded as an unusually strange freak. She begged the schoolmaster to marry her, but he only laughed at what he supposed was a joke, and told her that he was already matrimonially engaged. One night she wrote a sentimental note, saying that she had been so grievously crossed in love that she did not want to live, and then hanged herself. Now the schoolmaster admits that he had a sincere affection for her, and had intended, when she should become of a proper age, to propose marriage; but he declares that he was careful to hide his sentiment, and seems to have been so generally circumspect that the girl was indifferent to his apparent indifference.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Ceylon's train of forty-seven mule teams and 120 well armed men, while on their way to the Black Hills, were captured by a detachment of thirty-seven soldiers from Fort Randall ... A German in Paterson, N. J., while intoxicated, fell on a bed and his face being turned in a pillow he was smothered to death ... Immense forest fires continue to be reported from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York and Long Island. Much valuable timber as well as cut wood has been destroyed, together with many buildings.

The Italian government has ordered the removal of all bishops who have not received the royal indorsement of their appointments. The archbishop of Palermo has already been notified to leave his see ... It is reported that the German Ambassador at Brussels has been instructed to request the Belgium government to prohibit religious processions ... Pete McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, has again escaped from custody ... Reports from Minnesota confine the grasshoppers to a very small area in that State ... The New York State fair will be held at Elmira September 25th to October 1st. The premiums are open to the world ... The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania will claim over $300,000 as residuary legatees, by the will of the late John Towne ... The defendant in a suit in the Hudson county (N. J.) court was fined $100 for asking two jurymen to drink with him during recess ... Egypt accepts the invitation to be represented at the Philadelphia Centennial ... Josiah Mower, of Jaffrey, N. H., ninety-five years old and deacon of the Baptist church, rose in the night and set fire to his house, then called his wife and three sons, the only occupants, who went to a neighbor's. Mr Mower meanwhile went to an unoccupied house half a mile distant, where he committed suicide by cutting his throat. It is thought he was insane.

A young German Protestant woman of New York, who had been married to a Hebrew by civil marriage, joined the Jewish church, and was remarried to her husband according to their rites ... Dunel O Leary walked five hundred miles in one hundred and fifty-three and one-half hours in Chicago, beating his last time of one hundred and fifty-six hours ... A coal carriage containing three men plunged down a shaft seven of the Lehigh Company, at Wilkesbarre, a distance of one hundred feet. Richard Greenough was killed, the others being seriously wounded ... The direct Atlantic cable from Rye Beach, N. H., to the coast of Ireland, is about completed ... The United States Treasury officials claim to be much pleased with the readiness with which the six per cent. bonds are converted into the new five per cents. in Europe ... A German named Young killed his second wife in Brooklyn, L. Y., by crushing in her head with an ax, and then going to the grave of his first wife, shot himself through the head, producing instant death ... The steamer Falling Waters, Wm. Bennett, owner and captain, was burned on the Genesee river near Rochester, N. Y. A young man named Johnson, of Port Hope, Canada, asleep on the vessel, after being badly burned jumped overboard and was drowned. The loss on the Falling Waters was about $10,000, insurance, $6,000 ... The revolutionary cannon, which the Rutgers College students stole from Princeton College, was returned after much discussion ... By far the most startling crime since the murders by the boy Pomeroy was that of the little young girl in Boston. She attended a Sunday-school service at the church with her aunt. The latter, as they were leaving, stopped a moment in the vestibule and the child was lost. Search was immediately made, and half an hour later the body of the innocent Little five-year-old child was found in the belfry, the head smashed in, the face bruised, and the child just breathing. The sexton of the church, a man named Piper, was arrested charged with the crime, and it is claimed that it is a pure piece of fiendishness like those of the Pomeroy boy

A Vienna paper states that the Emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany are to have amateur meeting, and the place will probably be Ems ... The Spanish authorities have suspended the Madrid *Imparcial* newspaper for two weeks for an offense against press laws.

A special telegram to the London *Standard* says that the Pope is seriously ill ... The London *Times* special dispatches from Vienna say a dreadful accident has occurred on the River Hur, at the town of Judenburg, province of Styria. A ferryboat having on board a number of Catholic pilgrims en route to visit the shrines on the other side of the Hur from Judenburg sank in the middle of the stream. Fifty-nine of the pilgrims are known to have been saved, but seventy-six are missing all of whom are believed to be drowned ... Two more large rectifying establishments in Cincinnati have been seized by the revenue authorities for alleged violation of the laws ... Business was generally suspended in Memphis, Tenn., during the decoration of the graves of Federal and Confederate soldiers. The procession was one of the largest ever seen there, comprising Northerners and Southerners, with the tattered battle flags of both armies ... Numerous crowds continue to attend the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey, in London ... Another plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck is said to have been discovered.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed the bills for the suppression of convents, and relative to the administration of church property ... As there was no choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island at the late election, the first act of the Legislature on convening was to elect Henry Lippitt and Henry T Sisson to those offices. They both ran on the regular Republican ticket ... Cerebro spinal meningitis prevails to some extent among the horses of St. Louis, but yields readily to treatment ... Recent estimates of the amount taken by Abraham Jackson, the defaulting lawyer of Boston, place the sum at $700,000 ... A camp of Austrian fishermen on Barataria Bay, La., was attacked by two hundred Cuban residents and destroyed, and the Austrians threatened with violence. A delegation of the Austrians called on Gov. Kellogg for protection. An officer was sent down to investigate the affair ... Jay Cooke's estate at Chalton Hills was offered at auction at $350,000, but not a single bid was made. It will now be disposed of at private sale ... Italy has given official notification of its intention to participate in our centennial ... The property of the Gleasham Manufacturing Company, at Gleasham, N. H., was sold by Floyd Bailey, trustee in bankruptcy, for $125,000. The purchaser was J. W. Sull, of New York city ... A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia to inaugurate a Black Hills expedition ... The wind failed in the Bishops race the best race usually successful this year. At Barrytown, the fishermen took six thousand in twelve hours, where in former years the yield would not have exceeded six hundred. Upon the application of business men at Detroit, and the recommendation of the collector of that port, the Secretary of the Treasury directs that the ports of Port Huron and Detroit, Michigan, and Duluth, Minn., shall be and the same are designated as ports at which combined entries for transportation and exportation made be made of goods arriving at those ports and destined for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, or San Francisco.

McWalters, the instigator of the insurrection at the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., last winter, has been killed by a guard at the penitentiary for another attempt at insurrection ... The Presbyterian General Assembly, held at Cleveland, Ohio, thought it inexpedient to pass the question of fraternal relations with the Southern church, and no negotiations were taken off ... Detective Wood from Boston arrested Abraham Jackson, the Boston defaulter, at the Ausable House, Keeseville, N. Y.... Henry Box, watchman in a lumber yard in New York, shot three times at some boys who were calling him names, instantly killing John McKenna, a boy of fourteen ... Nunez has been elected president of Colombia by an overwhelming majority ... By the capsizing of a yacht in a lake near Arlington, Mass., a man named Prentice and two young ladies were thrown into the water. Two of them, Alice and Minnie Wellington, were drowned. Mr. Prentice succeeded in keeping the others afloat until rescued ... The Postmaster-General has annulled the contracts for carrying the mails on thirty routes in Minnesota and Iowa, so he has ascertained they were obtained through fraud ... The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Lancaster renominated Gov. Hartranft for Governor and Henry Bawle for State Treasurer. The platform adopted declares the equality of all men before the law, protection to home industry and a home market for home products, the right of the laborer to protection and encouragement and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital, cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country ... free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt, and the equalization of bounties to the soldiers. The resolutions adopted, while they "point with confidence to the present administration," declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the supreme law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of the law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

By an explosion in the drug store of Down & Co in Boston, the entire building was destroyed. There were between twenty and thirty persons in the building at the time, all of whom were more or less seriously injured and three taken out dead. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss, including the two story building amounts to $100,000.

The Catholic church disaster at Holyoke, Mass was one of the most appalling that has taken place for some time, even in this day of disasters. The exercises in the church had nearly closed when the altar draperies took fire, and the church full of men, women and children at once lost all sense of reason. Those in the galleries leaped to the floor and were trodden and trampled to death while those on the floor crowded and smothered each other in their frantic efforts to escape from the burning church. All the efforts of the priest to keep order failed. The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor. The people appeared to be piled one upon the other in the doorway, those in front not being able to escape, nor could those behind them save themselves. The audience numbered about seven hundred people and of these sixty-one men, women and children lost their lives.

Detroit Free Pressings.

"I want you to catch burglars," says the New York chief of police to his men, "but you must remember that it's best to shoot 'em first and catch them afterwards."

"Lemme die now," gasped an Ohio farmer. "I've lived to see a woman get thirty-one yards of cloth into one dress."

Seasonable.—This is the season of the year when the man with a garden rushes into the house, seizes pen and paper, shuts his teeth together hard and dashes off the following and directs it to his neighbor: "Dear Sir—If you don't keep your confounded hens out of my garden I'll kill every blasted one of them."

Why He Wasn't.—Yesterday when a chronic old beggar asked a citizen for alms the man replied: "No, sir—not a cent." "I'm very hard up," continued the beggar. "Can't help it; you are not a worthy person. You've been drunk every day for the last three months." "That isn't so, and I can prove it." "Who by?" "By the superintendent of the house of correction! They had me there for thirty days, and I was sober all the while!" He didn't get the alms, however.

Statistics show that of the thousands who die annually, a large proportion are destroyed, not by old age, or by the natural exhaustion of vitality, but through intemperance, or disregard either on the part of the sufferer, or his parents, of the simplest laws of nature. Such being the case—and figures cannot misrepresent facts—the conclusion is that were the causes of intemperance, its hundred vices, and a disregard of natural laws removed, the average length of the human lifetime would be extended proportionately. What agent most rapidly, harmlessly and certainly will eradicate these vices, or the tendency to them? Is the question which has been as thoroughly and persistently agitated as has the search for the philosopher's stone. The discovery has been made by Dr. Joseph Walker, whose widely known Vinegar Bitters are accomplishing wonders which the old fogy doctors never dreamed of. Try them and judge for yourself, as thousands are doing all over the country.

As one pound of Dobbins' electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) will do the work of five pounds of any other, it is really the cheapest, though it costs a little more per pound. Try it.

To Head All Competitors is the aim of the proprietors of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine. It is founded on the very best principles known to sewing machine science, and improvements, in advance of all other sewing machines, are being adopted constantly. The Wilson is rapidly gaining the preference of all parties that are acquainted with sewing machines, and it has already taken the front rank among the first-class machines of this country, and its price, owing to its being manufactured where labor and material are much cheaper than in eastern cities, is fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 237 and 239 Broadway, New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.—*Com.*

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Consumption.

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

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Sir—For two last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the discovery and am almost well. KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J H. Mesick, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. D. Canfield, editor of the Chatham *Courier*.

S. R. Iglar, druggist of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.—*Com.*

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Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is "a combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10¼@	13½
Common to Good Texans	09 @	12
Milch Cows	40 @$75	00
Hogs—Live	07½@	09¼
Dressed	09¼@	09¾
Sheep	04 @	05¾
Lambs	10 @	13½
Cotton—Middling	16¼@	16¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 65 @	6 25
State Extra	6 05 @	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 32 @	1 32
No 2 Spring	1 14 @	1 14
Rye—State	1 10 @	1 10
Barley—State	1 25 @	1 35
Barley Malt	1 50 @	1 55
Oats—Mixed Western	72 @	73
Corn—Mixed Western	73 @	75
Hay, per cwt	50 @	1 05
Straw, per cwt	50 @	85
Hops	7@8 @40	olds 08 @ 15
Pork—Mess	20 50 @	20 75
Lard	14¾@	14
Fish—Mackerel, No 1, new	12 00 @	14 50
" No 2, new	9 50 @	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	40 @	40
Petroleum—Crude	06 @06	Refined, 12¾
Wool—California Fleece	30 @	33
Texas	20 @	24
Australian "	48 @	55
Butter—State	28 @	30
Western Dairy	23 @	24
Western Yellow	20 @	22
Western Ordinary	13 @	14
Pennsylvania Fine	20 @	23
Cheese—State Factory	13½@	14
State Skimmed	05 @	07
Western	09 @	11
Eggs—State	16 @	16

ALBANY

Wheat	1 33 @	1 35
Rye—State	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—Mixed	90 @	91
Barley—State	1 20 @	1 20
Oats—State	78 @	78

BUFFALO

Flour	6 25 @	7 25
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1 04 @	1 05
Corn—Mixed	64 @	65
Oats	70 @	70
Rye	1 07 @	1 07
Barley	1 40 @	1 40

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	15¾@	15¾
Flour—Extra	6 25 @	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 33 @	1 35
Rye	1 15 @	1 18
Corn—Yellow	77 @	77
Oats—Mixed	70 @	72
Petroleum	05¾@	05¾

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25 @	6 50
Wheat—Western Red	1 35 @	1 37
Rye	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Yellow	80 @	80
Mixed	79 @	80
Oats—Mixed	71 @	73
Petroleum—Crude	09 @09	Refined, 12¾

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